LLANEOUS.

Y'S OINTMENT.

OU'S CURE OF BAD LEGS, EARS' SUFFERING.

Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint ...outh, dated May 15th, 1851.

18 my wife (who is now 61) ...hich settled in her legs, and ever ...ve been more or less sore, and ...agonies were distracting, and for ...s deprived entirely of rest and ...that medical men advised was ...; her health suffered severely, ...was terrible. I had often read ...l advised her to try your Pills ...a last resource, after every other ...ss, she consented to do so. She ...co, and, strange to relate, is now ...s are painless, without seam or ...d and undisturbed. Could you ...ings of my wife during the last ...eim with her present enjoyment ...ed feel delighted in having been ...alleviating the sufferings of a ...ned) WILLIAM GALPIN.

...ed conjointly with the Ointment ...ases:—

..., Fistulas, Sore-throats, Gout, Skin-diseases, Glandular ..., Swellings, Scurvy, Lumbago, Sore-heads, Piles, Tumours, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Scalds, Wounds ...sis Sore Nipples, Yaws.

...44, Strand, (near Temple Bar) ...ctable Vendors of Patent Med... ...zed World, in Pots and Boxes. ...h. There is a very considera... ...larger sizes.

...he guidance of Patients are ...

... North-China Herald can ...to at the Offices of Mr.

...sudden accession of high ...as been unblou ted and the ...ard and Eastward.

...OMBROMETER ...

...E.

...th. Kennedy & Co

...ANGHAE.

...O SHANGHAE.

...I, Shanghae.

THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 155. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853. PRICE, Drs. 15 ₽ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company*, the undersigned has this day assumed the BUSINESS of the COMPANY at this PORT.

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, Jr.) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CRUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool*.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JAC[illegible] in our firm, at [illegible] Shanghae, [illegible]

[illegible]

Canton, [illegible]

INSURANC

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae*.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum*.

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum*.

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged*.

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae*.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

26 *Cornhill, London*.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

MR. E. WARDEN is duly authorized to grant POLICIES by the *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels*, on account of Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. in the *London and Oriental Transit Insurance Office*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
By their Attornies,
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.

Capital £500,000.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,
THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.

Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.,—*Chairman*.
William Stuart Walker, Esq.,—of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.,—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.,—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.,—Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq.,—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.,—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.,—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:
The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY: Wm. Thos. Thomson. AUDITOR: Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:
Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae*.

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant,—*Chairman*.
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.,—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.,—Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE, & Co., *Agents in Shanghae*.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman*.
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*.
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer*.
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary*.

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling*.

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae*.

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co., *Agents at Shanghae*.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong*.
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai*.
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore*.
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer*.
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*.
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co., *Agents in China*.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai*.

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London*.
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay*.
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta*.
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras*.

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents for Shanghae*.

Shangbae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

Ex *BALMORAL*.
JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Very superior assortment of LADIES' GOODS direct from Paris—consisting of—
BONNETS, WHITE MUSLIN-DRESSES, CAMBRIC AND LAWN-HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOLS, LACES, EDGING, CHEMISETTES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL, & Co.

Shanghae, June 9th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs*.—Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child*.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D'Orgeat*, and *Do. De Gomme*.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co., *Butchers & Bakers*,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie*.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

HOUSE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows*.

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants*.

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

STATE LOTTERY.
Established 1789.

GRAND PRIZE AND PREMIUM DISTRIBUTION of the Free City of FRANKFORT on the Maine, of ONE MILLION 33,100 Florins.

This Distribution is guaranteed, authorized, and under the Management of the Government. It contains 17,800 Shares of which 5,811 must obtain Prizes, viz:—Florins, 200,000, 140,000, 120,000, 110,000, 106,000, 100,000, 40,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, &c., &c., smallest prize, 100 Florins.—Twelve Florins are equal to £1 Sterling.

Leading Features of this Lottery.

GUARANTEE by the GOVERNMENT of the CAPITAL required for the full payment of Prizes to Shareholders.

ADMINISTRATION by a SPECIAL COMMITTEE, appointed and superintended by the legislative body of the HIGH SENATE.

SECURITY GIVEN BY GENERAL AGENTS.

The FAIR and EQUITABLE management of the drawing, each Number being drawn and its fate DISTINCTLY pointed out in the List of Results published and revised by the Executive Committee.

DRAWINGS IN PUBLIC and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT IN CASH of the Prizes gained on presenting the winning numbers.

The Drawing takes place irrevocably on the 28th September, 1853.

Price of Shares.

One Whole Share £10. One half-Share, £5. One Quarter Share, £2. 10s.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Shares, viz:—

5 Whole	10½ or 20½ Shares,	Cost only	£45.
10 Ditto	20 or 40	Ditto	80.
20 Ditto	40 or 80	Ditto	150.

Remittances can be made in Drafts on England, or the Money can be paid to any Bank or Respectable Commercial House for transmission to Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., in London.

Immediately after the Drawing, Official Lists will be sent to each Shareholder.

Shares and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are *appointed* for the sale of Shares for Home and Foreign Countries.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount on their London Agents, by attaching the winning Share to the Bill of exchange.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
Bankers & Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street*, London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 DOLLARS.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars		60 of 4,000	Dollars
22 " 30,000	"	60 " 2,000	"
24 " 32,000	"	120 " 1,500	"
60 " 8,000	"	180 " 1,000	"

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place on the 1st December, 1853.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

One Ticket for £1 Sterl.	Thirty Tickets for £20 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 "	Sixty-five do. for £40 "

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus will full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the London Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed; the Public is therefore cautioned not to buy any Shares without their Signature.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
Bankers & Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street*, London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853.

CIRCULAR.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, July 14th, 1853.

At the request of the Committee of Roads and Jetties H. B. M.'s Consul hereby gives notice that a Public Meeting will be held at the British Consulate at 3 o'clock P.M., on Thursday next the 21st Inst., to receive the Report of the Committee,—appoint their successors, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith. The accounts and Report of the Committee will be open for Inspection after Monday next.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To the Foreign Community.
Shanghae.

From the intelligence brought by the last mail, we observe that public attention in England, is being gradually more closely directed to China, and that signs of an awakening interest in its affairs are beginning to appear. The nature of the convulsion which is now shaking to its foundation the long established throne of the Manchoos, seems to have been generally recognized, even upon imperfect information, as emanating from no mere dynastic controversy, but as having the life and vitality of a great social regeneration.

The importance of the crisis, commercially and politically considered, has been fairly admitted by the press, and we doubt not that when the religious character of the insurgent organization and objects, comes more distinctly into view, it will call forth the sympathies of every friend of Christianity and freedom. The iron rule of the much vaunted paternal despotism, is paralyzed before the army of the patriots, and now in the hour of danger, the successor of "Kang-hi" and "Kien-lung," is compelled to come to his people as a suppliant, to ask them to support a government, which never rested upon the only sure basis of all governments, the affection and confidence of the people.

Notwithstanding however the long declining condition of the Tartar Dynasty, decaying as it has been for many years, not so much perhaps from any intrinsic weakness of its principle of government, abstractedly considered, as from the enormous abuses which practically have pervaded every department of its Provincial Executive, it would not have been in the power of any ordinary band of rebels, to have achieved so rapidly such a series of triumphs.

But faint hearts and lukewarm zeal, are all that the fading prestige, and exhausted Treasury of the Imperial Government, can bring in opposition to the rising power of the Rebels, among whom enthusiasm is united with a firm belief in the right and justice of their cause, a calm confidence in success, and extraordinary judgment and energy. It is true that much fanaticism and error, are mingled with their religious profession, but so far as has been hitherto ascertained, their swords are drawn in support of a conscientious belief, and with a view to the promotion of the best interests of their country. Their original motive for combination, resistance to religious persecution, their patient waiting for confirmed strength, ere they issued forth upon their mission, their steady and rapid advance to the ancient seat of the Chinese Emperors and to the strongholds, which form as it were the key of the Empire, the discipline which has been maintained, and the courage they have evinced, give evidence of superior guidance and control.

In the meantime however, the result of the civil war is uncertain, and the course that may be pursued by Foreign Powers, is a subject of very grave moment. *The position of non-interference in the internal struggles of foreign nations, which at present regulates the policy of the British Government*, is we consider founded upon a correct principle. We entirely accord with the opinion expressed by a writer in a recent review, when he says. "Freedom must be won, not conferred: "it must be conquered by nations with "their own right arms, not obtained for "them by foreign aid," * * * "By in-"active sympathy to cheer the strife, by "friendly mediation to effect a compro-"mise, by ready recognition to reward "and consolidate the victory; these are "the limits which should bound our in-"tervention." But if such a passive sympathy with the cause of truth and freedom, be the duty of the British Government, in regard to the struggle now going on in China, it certainly cannot be consistent with that duty to allow any other Power to interfere actively, in support of error and despotism.

"We must not proclaim," says the writer already alluded to, "Whatever other powers may do in such cases, we will take no part; despots may interfere; we will not. Autocrats may lend their strength to enable paralytic hands to rivet anew rusted and broken chains: free states will lend no countervailing help to awakened nations, casting off their fetters, and bursting from their grave-clothes."

On the contrary, the country which asserts the noble prerogative, of being the birth-place of the brave and free, must devote all its "power, might, authority, and amity," "all the resources of it's wealth, "all the influence of our diplomacy, "all the advantages of accident, to pro-"cure the recognition of the principle *of "non-interference between sovereigns and "subjects*, as an established maxim of the "law of nations."

We have been induced to make these observations, from having observed it reported by some of the English Newspapers, that a Russian land force, is ordered to proceed to China, to the support of the Manchoo Emperor. There may or there may not be truth in this report. We are ourselves somewhat incredulous, looking to the distance to be traversed, and the great difficulties of such a march, for a large body of troops with their necessary baggage and followers.

But suppose it were to be attempted, what position is England in such a case to assume? To continue passive, to do nothing, to let her ships-of-war lie idle in the sea ports, while the despot of the West is re-establishing the despot of the East, and clouding for a time, (for it cannot be extinguished), the rising star of Chinese patriotism? What would be the effect of such diplomacy? Can we entertain the idea, that Russia would be content with placing her prostrate ally upon his throne again? Would she not be glad of the opportunity afforded, to turn it to her own aggrandizement, and to our disadvantage? Let her standard be once planted at Pekin, she may find an easy path across our Indian frontiers.

Thus Great Britain is bound in defence of her international principle, to see to it, that maintaining this principle inviolate herself, she allows no other power whatever to violate it. The cause of freedom and of Christianity demand this at her hands; her commercial, and political interests support and strengthen that demand. Great responsibility rests with our diplomatists in China in the present critical conjuncture. A hasty step will have serious consequences, but inertness now, and unreadiness for the hour of action when it arrives, may produce irretrievable and disastrous results.

We trust that they will be found equal to their difficult task, and that no blind confidence in a policy of "letting well alone," will give men reason on a future day, to say that they let *ill* alone, and realized to their own and Country's cost, the homely but expressive proverb, that "a stitch in time, saves nine."

We learn by *Peking Gazettes* received direct from the Capital and dated last month, that a battle has been fought between the redoubted Tartars just arrived from Manchooria and the Insurgents, a few miles to the north of Nanking, in which the former were thoroughly beaten and driven off the field, with loss of their baggage and camp equipage. This is a most important acknowledgment at the present time, coming as it does coupled with authentic intelligence that the Insurgents, some months since invested and took Fung-yang-foo, a city 100 miles north-west of Nanking.

This is good earnest that the Chinese are fully equal to cope with the "fierce nomads" of the North, and is further borne out by many passages of their history during the conflict between them and their former victors, and present oppressors. It only requires a zealous cooperation on the part of the native forces, backed by the enthusiasm and courage a good cause must inspire, to gain the day. Let them be but unanimous, and not weaken the prestige of their cause by internal dissensions, and a glorious future will soon dawn upon the Middle Kingdom.

It is also pretty certain, that the *Imperialists have met with serious impediments to the north of the Hwang-ho*; for, *at the time a recent trip* was taken up the Yang-tsze, a force of 2,000 troops originally despatched from the north to blockade Chin-keang, has been ordered away from the Camp at Tan-too, before they have been able to make the least impression on that city, and are again marching northwards in aid of the grand army that, as the *Peking Gazette's* favorite term is, "is assembling like clouds to annihilate the robbers."—Whilst the Insurgents totally regardless of the presence of the Imperial troops, proceed quietly with the strengthening of their fortifications and no more notice is taken, than, if the opposing forces were quietly playing a game at chess.

Meantime, another detachment of the Insurgents is reported to be marching towards the Po-yang Lake; so, if communications can be kept open, we may ere long receive news of some important action, having taken place in that neighbourhood.

On perusing the portion of the *Notes of a trip, &c., &c.*, in our present issue, we think with our tourist, that no one can justly claim any right to exclusive occupation of public buildings, used for public purposes. We think, as it is well known that the temples are almost the sole places where travellers can have accommodation, that 'first come first served,' should be the rule during the stay of the traveller; but on no account should any party be allowed to hire—whilst not occupying—the apartments of any temple or joss-house, in a neighbourhood where tourists are in the habit of frequenting:—because such a course must greatly inconvenience many foreigners and even natives, travelling from distant parts.

There is another subject worth a few words *en passant*, and that is the,—at this season of the year, very important item—Ice.—There have been rumours current, that this useful luxury, nay almost necessary of life for three months of the year—is not likely to last out. If such be the case, would it not be wise to import a supply from Ningpo? We understand the Chinese fishermen remain at sea with their supplies of ice, for ten days and a fortnight together: therefore it might be safely brought up here. Even were the loss fifty per cent, it would be worth the risk, as we recollect on a former occasion, it has been stated that ice can be bought at a very moderate rate, at Ningpo.

Having thus simply alluded to the subject, we shall leave it to those who are more conversant with these matters, to consider the question more fully: hoping, at least, that some inquiry will be made about it, before it be too late to act for the present season.

The Bonin Islands.—These Islands, mentioned in our last issue, were visited, as appears from Kæmpfer, by some Japanese so far back as 1675. They then found the country "very pleasant and fruitful;" but meeting with no inhabitants, they called the islands *Woo-nin*, (or Wu-jin,) and hence the present name, *Bonin*, i.e. Islands *without men*.

The islands, as described by the old Japanese, are several tens in number, most of them very small.

In June 1827, they were visited by Beechey; and again by an English gentleman in 1834, who lays down the principal port—*Port Lloyd*—in 27° 6' 30" N. long., 142° 16' East, and described it as very commodious.

The *Susquehanna*, towing the *Saratoga*, made a trip to Port Lloyd, previously to her starting for Yedo on the 2d instant. Some thirty-five persons were found living there, most of them Polynesians. Port Lloyd must be a most eligible site for a dépôt, if Beechey's account is to be taken as good authority.

In 1834 provisions were furnished as per following list. (See *Chinese Repository*, Vol. III, p. 515.)—

Indiancorn, ...	$ 3 per barrel.
Sweet potatoes, ...	$ 2 per barrel.
Yams, ...	$ 3 per barrel.
Hogs, ...	$ 6 a 8 each.
Fowls, ...	$ 3 per dozen.
Pumpkins, ...	$10 per hundred.
Melons, ...	$ 6 per hundred.
Beans, ...	$ 4 per bushel.
Onions, ...	$ 4 per barrel.

The whole north Pacific, from shore to shore, ought to be surveyed and new charts of it carefully prepared; and we trust that the U. S. A. Surveying expedition will speedily accomplish this work.

The *Caprice*, which arrived here on the 2d instant, coming over from Napa Kiang to Woosung in three days, was fourteen days in making the trip hence to Loochoo; She encountered off the Chinese coasts a strong north-east current; and the question has been asked, "*Is there not*, on this coast, *a current similar to the gulf stream in the Atlantic?*

LATEST FROM CHIN-KEANG.

Last night, intelligence reached here by a lorcha, just arrived from Chin-keang-foo, that on the 29th ulto., the imperial fleet got under weigh and approached the City-walls. On nearing the insurgents opened an effective fire on the fleet. Having fired a few rounds the imperialists found it too hot for them, and retired to their anchorage, with the loss of one mandarin and several men killed, the lorchas lost no men.

A battle is also reported to have taken place between the contending forces on shore, in which the imperialists were repulsed with loss—five mandarins, (one said to be the Tartar general,) and several soldiers killed.

Intelligence had reached the insurgents, that several hundred imperialists had marched to a village near Chin-keang, and had mounted several guns, with intention to stop the land communications with the insurgents camp. The latter despatched some three hundred men and the imperialists ran away as soon the detachment appeared, leaving one mandarin and part of his retinue (eight in number) to their fate—who were immediately taken and killed, and the guns spiked.

Four of the lorchas in the Taoutae's pay are intending to return immediately—the remainder propose remaining some time longer, but the opinion in the fleet is, that the imperialists finding they can do nothing against the insurgents, will soon retreat to a safer neighbourhood.

Shanghae, *July 15th*, 1853.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Bearing in mind the discussions which have appeared in your Journal on the question of "Currency" at this Port, and receiving daily more marked evidence of the important bearing that question has upon our Commerce, I would offer a few remarks for which I should be more than repaid, did they draw from any member of our intelligent Community suggestions, which could be practically acted upon, at the present very important period of our Season.

The proposal of establishing a *new Coin* has been considered; but it certainly does not appear that any beneficial effect will be derived from *that* source, during the ensuing year: but the proposal I am about to make is one, which might be brought into operation any day, after the necessary preliminaries are despatched. It is well known to us all that the relative values of the Mexican and Chop Dollars or Rupee, with the Shanghae Dollar, are all taken according to the scarcity of the latter, and not according to the intrinsic value of their silver; and it will I think be acknowledged that the latter is the most correct method of arriving at that value. I am accordingly of opinion that if measures were taken in connection with the Chinese officials by the proper authorities, (viz., the Representatives of the several Foreign Powers trading with this Port); which I am sure they would all be too ready to do upon proper representation being made to them, by a deputed body for that purpose, a method might be adopted which would relieve us very much of the difficulties of our position, and tend, ultimately, to *bring into current use Coins of more recent date, than the Shanghae dollar.*

I would suggest that an Assay be held in the presence of duly authorized Chinese officials and Foreign Gentlemen, which shall determine the per centage in favor of or against, the several coins in circulation amongst us: say, the Spanish dollar, Mexican dollar, American dollar, Broken dollar, Rupee, as compared with Sycee of Government standard, and the expense, loss of weight, &c., incurred in melting the same into Sycee of that standard; and then call upon the Chinese Government Shroff, to engage for the acceptance of any of such Coins, at the above per centage premium, or discount, in any amount offered, paying for the same in either Paper or Sycee, at option of the owner. The sum will thus appear in Taels weight; —and in transactions where dollars are concerned, as Silk, Piece Goods, &c., the transfer of dollars into Taels will soon become a rule. I am aware that a similar Assay, was held at Canton some years ago, sufficient for all *European* purposes, but it cannot be considered binding upon the Chinese at this Port.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A PRACTICAL ECONOMIST.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE JUDGE OF KEANG-NAN,

Stuck up on the walls of Shanghae.

Chung, by imperial appointment, acting criminal judge of the province of Keang-nan, issues this important proclamation, urging volunteers to assemble for military exercise, in order to protect their persons and families.

Whereas the rebels have rushed upon Nanking, and severally attacked Chin-keang, and Yang-chow, thus infringing on our territory, and oppressing our people, which grieves our eyes, wounds our feelings, and causes our vexation to increase day by day. But we reflect, that our dynasty has occupied the throne for more than 200 years, displaying the deepest benevolence, and the most liberal virtue, so that every one that lives on the productions of the soil, and treads on the ground, has been imbued with the nourishing favour of our government, and therefore should without exception display a disposition to resist the enemy and make common cause with their rulers; by which means above they will help to expand the emperor's virtue, and below they will aid in saving the people's lives. Formerly an imperial proclamation was received, ordering the people to assemble for the purpose of military training and mutual protection, which has been to some extent obeyed, as is on record. Of late we have heard that the rebels from the province of Kwang-se, have passed through Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih, up to Nanking, and that they have during their progress plundered property, ravished females, burnt houses, distressed the people, and demolished graves; they have also driven on the young men in the van of their army, to face our guns, and meet their death; while they have carried off the young women into their inner camp, thus leaving no wickedness unpractised; such enormities as these have aroused the indignation of both spirits and men, and cannot long be endured between heaven and earth. At the present time, our great army is assembled like clouds, and has successively inflicted deserved punishment upon them; from which it may be inferred, that as those rebellious thieves have nearly filled up the measure of their iniquities, they cannot proceed much further. But it is to be feared, that the remnant of those defeated hordes, running about like pigs and wolves, may disorderly enter among you distressed people. In their eagerness to escape in all directions, some shave their heads and pretend to be honest people; others put on the garb of priests, others of women, others of merchants, or of beggars, thus making use of all sorts of devices in order to effect their escape; but these wolves and savages, will *certainly not* be able ultimately to escape the meshes of the law. While they are running about, however, it is possible that a number of people dwelling in villages and out of the way places, may not be effectually assisted by our grand army; and unless the inhabitants of market towns and villages assemble for the purpose of military training, and with united strength and combined effort seize upon these fellows and put them to death, we shall never be able to root them out, and clear the country of them. According to the report of the gentry and people of Chin-keang, the villagers about 下馬圩 Hea-ma-yu have assembled themselves for military training to the number of 3,000; those in 華山 Hwa-san and 葛山 Koh-tsun, with the hamlets to the east and west of the same, have assembled themselves to the number of 10,000; the inhabitants of the villages further to the north have assembled to the number of 1,000; while from the places to the left of the village of 湯 T'hang, the people have collected another thousand; and from the villages to the west, again, they have assembled 2,000 more: altogether there cannot be less than 20,000 men, who supply themselves with provisions, and arm themselves with agricultural implements, binding a piece of figured cloth round their heads as a signal. Whenever the grand army advances, these assist them by their shouts; and no sooner do the rebels run away, whether along the banks of the Yang-tsze-keang, or through the surrounding country, than these villagers are after them, to assist in cutting them up, in order by that means to aid the soldiery. Now I, the acting criminal judge, conceive, that if the gentry and people of Chin-keang are thus eager and faithful in serving the state, they are deserving of the highest praise and admiration. And since the inhabitants of that region are animated with such a spirit, what is to hinder those in other parts from exhibiting similar courage and fidelity? It is incumbent on me, therefore, to issue this important proclamation, and I hereby call upon the gentry and people of the whole province to attend to it. Who is there among you that has not got a father and mother or wife and children? we therefore expect that you will volunteer your aid on this occasion, protecting one another in obedience to directions, and with one heart and soul assemble for military training. Then as soon as the enemy makes his appearance, you can sound the gong and collect your forces; and as soon as one village beats the gong, the neighbouring villages can re-echo the sound; thus assisting one another in succession make the sound reverberate through the district, so that the rebels may have no means of entrance. And should the said rebels show any resistance, you may put them to death at once, without enquiry. In this way you may not only protect your persons and families, but may also acquire some merit in the slaughtering of the foe, which will be duly reported to the emperor. If indeed you thus unite your hearts and efforts, you may preserve your cities in quietness, and without difficulty succeed in sweeping away these demoniacal influences from the face of the earth, and soon have to congratulate yourselves on the restoration of peace throughout the country. A most important communication.

Copied by the magistrate of Shanghae, and issued on the 3d year of Heen-fung, the 6th month 6th day, (July 11th).

PEKING GAZETTES.

The *Gazette* of the 16th of June contains a despatch from Ke-shen, dated the 29th of May, on which day he says that he availed himself of a heavy fog, and attacked the rebels unawares, killing a man who was carrying a yellow flag; one of his generals, then marched up to the north gate of Yang-chow, and induced the rebels to come out to meet him, when many were killed, and a rebel-chief wearing a yellow jacket was shot; the imperialists also made themselves masters of a precious sword that had been wielded by one of the insurgent leaders, besides a number of yellow flags, and military weapons. Another attack was made on Yang-chow, which resulted in the slaughter of 100 rebels, and the burning of one of their stockades; and a third attack was followed by the blowing up of another yellow-robed chief, and the slaughter of 1,000 men; after which the insurgents fled, conveying their baggage on mules and horses into the western gate of the city. According to the report of some of the people who escaped from Yang-chow, it would seem that a rebel general named Hwang-uth-tsoo was killed by a cannon ball; and that a prime minister of the insurgents, surnamed Lin, was wounded. The emperor remarks on this report, that the rebels having sustained these defeats will certainly not venture out of Yang-chow again; but Ke-shen must avail himself of these advantages and renew his attacks, until he retakes the city; and take especial care that when the rebels leave Yang-chow, they do not disturb other districts. The emperor laments the death of a captain and several soldiers who fell on the side of the imperialists.

The *Gazette* of the same day announces that the Tartars from Ghirin had arrived at Peking; and were to march southward immediately.

The same *Gazette* speaks of the death of the Emperor's teacher, whose body is to be escorted to the native place of the learned doctor, with all due honours, in order to show the Emperor's respect for learning.

The same *Gazette* contains a report from Yang-wan-ting, the acting viceroy of Keang-nan, giving an account of a naval victory obtained over the insurgent's flotilla near Chin-keang, on the 26th of May. (See *North-China Herald* of the 7th of June). On that day, the acting viceroy ordered the colonel 李德麟 Le-tih-lin to take advantage of a favourable wind and advance with the flotilla, consisting of 30 or 40 lorchas and war boats, from 焦山 Tseaou-san to 北固山 Pih-koo-san; where they came in sight of the rebel fleet, and immediately opened a heavy fire upon them; which compelled the rebels to betake themselves in disorder to the shore; not however before two yellow-robed chiefs had been shot. Some of the insurgent vessels returned our fire, but the imperial fleet kept on advancing, until they arrived opposite the river of Kwa-chow, where they sustained a fire both from the batteries and war boats; nothing daunted they continued to advance, until they captured two of the insurgent vessels and about 20 of their men, burning seven other rebel junks, two of which were laden with powder, besides which a hundred more vessels were much injured, and many of the enemy were killed.* The emperor remarks upon this, that the enemy, after having spread themselves for some time over the broad Keang, had now sustained a signal defeat; he therefore orders the above, named acting viceroy and colonel to pursue their advantages, and in conjunction with Heang-yung's land forces, seek to exterminate the foe.†

In the same *Gazette* the acting viceroy wishes that the general 葉萬清 Yeh-wan-tsing, who was expected from the Fo-kien and Cheh-keang provinces, might be ordered to hasten to his assistance.

At the close of the same *Gazette*, we have the report of the Board of Office who were directed to consider what punishment was to be awarded to the acting viceroy Yang-wan-ting, and the provincial treasurer Ne-leang-yaou, for not expediting the transport of grain by sea. The Board advises, that the officers in question be degraded four steps in nominal rank, but be retained in their offices, and ordered to send up the grain without any further delay.

In the *Gazette* of the 17th of June, the acting viceroy, Yang-wan-ting, complains of a colonel named Leu-chang-tsing, who, having been ordered by him to take charge of a number of junks, for the purpose of transporting the military across the river Keang, did, on the day that Kwa-chow was taken, betake himself to Lang-san, and leave the junks to go where they pleased; on which account he had dismissed him from office: but the emperor conceiving that this punishment was not sufficiently severe, orders that he be sent to western Tartary, as a warning to others.

In the same *Gazette*, the acting viceroy complains of two majors who had deserted their posts in the time of danger, and run away through fear of the enemy, displaying thereby a shameless want of principle.‡ They are therefore both ordered to be taken to the camp of Heang-yung, and there beheaded, as a warning to all.

The *Gazette* of the same day states, that Ne-leang-yaou, the Treasurer of Keang-soo, had formerly reported that Leen-ying, the former treasurer, was suddenly taken with the palsy and requested that his office might be declared vacant, and the patient be allowed to return to his native place, for the purpose of getting cured; it now appears, from the report of the acting viceroy

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* The *Gazette* does not mention, that on the occasion referred to, one of the lorchas engaged on the side of the Imperialists got a-ground, and was subsequently blown up.

† There is no mention made in the *Gazette* of any foreign vessels having been engaged in this action.

‡ The conduct of the acting viceroy himself was exactly similar, for which he has since been ordered up to the capital for punishment.

Yang-wan-ting, that before Leen-ying obtained the imperial permissian, he absconded from his office, under pretence of sickness: the acting viceroy therefore requests that an order may be issued to enquire into the affair. The emperor orders that as soon as Leen-ying arrives in the capital, an officer belonging to the board of office, shall enquire into the truth of this matter and report: in the mean time, as Ne-leang-yaou did not wait for the governor's permission, but sent up a report on his own account, requesting that the office might be declared vacant, he has acted both rashly and stupidly, and is therefore to be handed over to the board of punishment.

In the same *Gazette*, Yang-wan-ting requests that the intendant of circuit in charge of Chin-keang, Chang-chow, Hung-chow, and Hae-mun, named Hoo-chow-yuen should be dismissed, for cowardly deserting his post in the time of danger, without leave from his superior officer. It seems that the acting viceroy had placed the intendant above-named in charge of some treasure, and when Chin-keang was taken, he retired to Chang-chow, and again removed to Tung-chow, without concerning himself in the slightest degree about the money. The emperor therefore orders, that he be dismissed accordingly, and that the acting viceroy enquire into the demerits of the case, and inflict upon him the deserved punishment.

In the *Gazette* of the 18th of June, Ke-shen requests that some captains and majors be appointed to fill the posts vacant in his army, which request is granted.

Ke-shen also brings forward the case of the prefect of Yang-chow, and the magistrate of Kwa-chow, when those cities were taken, requesting that they may be punished; the emperor therefore orders that they be deprived of office, and sent up to the capital for punishment. Most of them, however, are not to be found.

The *Gazette* of the same day contains the report of two officers, who had examined the effects of the degraded viceroy of the two Keang provinces, Luh-keen-ying, together with his property in lands and houses; the emperor thereupon orders, that the officers in question make out an inventory of the effects, and seal them up, to wait his pleasure.

The *Gazette* of the 19th of June contains a report from Heang-yung, requesting that a cowardly and incapable general, named Le-suy, might be reduced to the rank of captain; because when he was sent to take charge of Chang-chow, in order to prevent the entrance of the enemy, he pretended that the city walls were very old, and difficult of defence; when the real cause was his own cowardice and incapacity. The emperor, therefore, orders him to be degraded, but to be retained in the camp, to see if he can make up for his former deficiencies.

In the same *Gazette*, Ch-s-t'heen-tseuh, governor of Gnan-hwuy, reports that he has put down several bands of local banditti, and cut off several hundred heads, in the district of 定遠 Ting-yuen, in the northern part of the province of Gnan-hwuy. It seems that two fellows, named 朱 Choo and 張 Chang, had taken upon themselves to plunder the pawnbrokers' shops in that district, and enlisted about 4,000 hungry people to join them, in robbing along the streets and roads, until they came to a place called 九子集 Kew-tsze-tseih, where many of the inhabitants were put to death, which rendered their rebellion most atrocious; but Ch-s-t'heen-tseuh led an army against them, and defeated them in four separate engagements, during which he killed several hundreds of them, and the rest absconded. The governor captured three pieces of cannon, 49 jingals, 1,000 rebels, jackets, and took prisoner one of their chiefs named 陸遐齡 Luh-hea-ling, and his two sons, who were immediately cut into a thousand pieces. They also took another chief with twelve of his followers. The emperor admires the governor for his bravery in this matter, and sends him as a present a white jade archer's ring, two large purses, and three small ones. The magistrate of the district is honoured with a peacock's feather, and placed near the governor's person, for promotion. Another officer who had been in disgrace, having succeeded in capturing the two sons of the rebel chief above referred to, is forgiven and ordered to be promoted.

CEREMONIAL REGULATIONS OF THE THAE-PING DYNASTY.

PUBLISHED IN THE JIN-TSZE, OR SECOND YEAR OF THE CELESTIAL DYNASTY OF T'HAE-PING.

The celestial king issues his commands, that "the son of the age," or the heir-apparent to the throne, be addressed by all subjects with the title of Young Lord, and may he live for a myriad of years.*

The third son of the sovereign is to be addressed by all those under him, as the king of the third palace, and may he live for a thousand years.†

The fourth son of the sovereign is to be addressed by all those under him, as the king of the fourth palace, and may he live for a thousand years.

The fifth son of the sovereign is to be addressed by all those under him, as the king of the fifth palace, and may he live for a thousand years.

And should there be the sixth son, even to the hundredth, or the thousandth son, they are all to be addressed after this manner, in succession.

The eldest daughter of the sovereign, is to be addressed by all those under her, as the eldest celestial piece of gold.‡

The second daughter of the sovereign is to be addressed by all those under her, as the second celestial piece of gold.

The third daughter of the sovereign is to be addressed by all those under her, as the third celestial piece of gold.

The fourth daughter of the sovereign, is to be addressed by all those under her, as the fourth celestial piece of gold.

And should there be the fifth daughter, even to the hundredth, or the thousandth daughter, they are all to be addressed after this manner, in succession.

The eastern king's son of the age, or his eldest son, is to be addressed by all those subject to him, as the prince succeeding to the eastern king, and may he live for a thousand years.§

The eastern king's second son, is to be addressed by all those subject to him, as the dweller in the second palace of the eastern king, and may he enjoy a myriad degrees of happiness.

The eastern king's third son, is to be addressed by all those subject to him, as the dweller in the third palace of the eastern king, and may he enjoy a myriad degrees of happiness.

And should there be the fourth son, even to the hundredth or the thousandth son, they are all to be addressed after this manner, in succession.

The eastern king's eldest daughter, is to be addressed by all those subject to her, as the eldest eastern piece of gold.

The eastern king's second daughter, is to be addressed by all those subject to her, as the second eastern piece of gold.

The eastern king's third daughter, is to be addressed by all those subject to her, as the third eastern piece of gold.

And should there be the fourth daughter, even to the hundredth or the thousandth daughter, they are all to be addressed after this manner, in succession.

The western king's‖ son of the age, or his eldest son, is to be addressed by all those subject to him, as the prince succeeding to the western king, and may he live for a thousand years.

The western king's second son, is to be addressed by all those subject to him, as the dweller in the second palace of the western king, and may he enjoy a myriad degrees of happiness.

The western king's third son, is to be addressed by all those subject to him, as the dweller in the third palace of the western king, and may he enjoy a myriad degrees of happiness.

And should there be a fourth son, even to the hundredth or the thousandth son, they are all to be addressed after this manner, in succession.

The western king's eldest daughter, is to be addressed by all those subject to her, as the eldest western piece of gold.

The western king's second daughter, is to be addressed by all those subject to her, as the second western piece of gold.

The western king's third daughter, is to be addressed by all those subject to her, as the third western piece of gold.

And should there be a fourth daughter, even to the hundredth or the thousandth daughter, they are all to be addressed after this manner, in succession.

The southern king's¶ son of the age, or his eldest son, is to be addressed by all those subject to him, as the prince succeeding to the southern king, and may he live for a thousand years.

The northern king's** son of the age, or his eldest son, is to be addressed by all those subject to him, as the prince succeeding to the northern king, and may he live for a thousand years.

The assistant king's†† son of the age, or his eldest son, is to be addressed by all those subject to him, as the prince succeeding to the assistant king, and may he live for a thousand years.

The southern king's daughters, are all to be designated southern pieces of gold.

The northern king's daughters are all to be designated northern pieces of gold.

The assistant king's daughters, are all to be designated assistant pieces of gold.

All in the same manner as the children of the eastern and western kings.

From a prime minister to a dux all are to be addressed as "the great man" or "his excellency;" but the prime minister is to be distinguished as "his excellency the prime minister;" an arranger, as "his excellency the arranger," and so on, for the rest.

From a prefect to a vexillary all are to be addressed as "the good man," or "his worship;" but a prefect is to be distinguished as "his worship the prefect;" and a tribune, as "his worship the tribune," and so on, for the rest.

From the son of a prime minister to the son of a dux, all are to be entitled as "the sons of the just;" but although they are all thus entitled, there is this difference, that a prime minister's son is to be designated as the "son of the just minister;" an arranger's son, as the "son of the just arranger;" a director's son, as the "son of the just director;" a general's son, as the "son of the just general;" the son of an officer in waiting, as the "son of the just officer; the son of an attendant pretor, as the "son of the just pretor;" a regulator's son, as the "son of the just regulator;" and so on throughout this class.

From the son of a prefect to the son of a vexillary, all are to be entitled, as "the sons of commanders;" but although they are all thus entitled, there is this difference, that a prefect's son is to be designated "the son of the commanding prefect;" and a tribune's son, is to be designated as "the son of the commanding tribune;" and so on for the rest.

From the daughter of a prime minister to the daughter of a dux, they are all to be entitled gems; but although they are all thus entitled, there is this difference, that a prime minister's daughter, is to be designated "the gem of the prime minister;" an arranger's daughter, is to be designated "the gem of the arranger;" and so on for the rest.

From the daughter of a prefect to the daughter of a vexillary, all are to be entitled snow; but although they are all thus entitled, there is this difference, that a prefect's daughter, is to be designated "the snow of the prefect;" a tribune's daughter, is to be designated as "the snow of the tribune;" and so on for the rest.

The eldest son of the sovereign, and the eldest sons of the east, west, north, and south, with the assistant kings, are addressed as "the sons of the age," because their parents rule over the age.

The daughters of the sovereign, and the daughters of the east, west, north, and south, with the assistant kings, are all as valuable as gold, therefore they are called pieces of gold; for gold is precious, beautiful in appearance and unchanging in its quality.

From the prime minister to a dux, they are all animated by a spirit of justice, therefore their sons are generally entitled "the sons of the just;" they are also pure and sincere men, therefore their daughters are generally entitled gems; for gems are pure, and glossy, and may be esteemed precious.

From a prefect to a vexillary, they are all commanders of troops, therefore their sons are entitled "the sons of the commanders;" they are also clean and undefiled, therefore their daughters are entitled snow; for snow is clean, its colour is white, and lovely to look upon.

The female ministers of state, the female arrangers, the female directors, and the female generals, are all to be entitled "chaste persons," because chastity in a female is a most honourable quality.

The wife of a generalissimo‡‡ is to be entitled "royal princess;" the wife of a prime minister is to be entitled "noble lady;" the wife of an arranger is to be entitled "noble mistress;" the wife of a director is to be entitled "noble beauty;" and the wife of a general is to be entitled "noble female."

The wife of an imperially-appointed regulator is to be entitled "noble dame;" the wife of an inspector is to be entitled "noble nurse;" and the wife of a dux is to be entitled "noble bride."

The wife of a prefect is to be entitled "noble accomplishment;" the wife of a tribune is to be entitled "noble elegance;" the wife of a centurion is to be entitled "noble elder sister-in-law;" and the wife of a vexillary is to be entitled "noble younger sister-in-law."

From the wife of a prime minister to the wife of a dux, there is to be added the epithet chaste person; and from the wife of a prefect to the wife of a vexillary, there is to be added the epithet lady.

Our brothers,§§ named Jin-fah and Jin-tah, are to be entitled royal brothers, and our sisters-in-law (their wives) are to be entitled royal sisters-in-law; our senior uncles K'hing-shen, Tswan-kwei, Yuen-keae, and the rest are to be entitled royal senior uncles; and our junior uncles K'hing-heen, and Shaou-k'han, and the rest are altogether to be entitled royal junior uncles. Our cousins Jin-ching and Jin-pin, are to be entitled royal cousins; and our second cousins Yuen-tsing, Foo-tsing, Sze-fuh, and Wei-pin, with the rest are altogether to be entitled royal second cousins. Our sister's husband, Seaou-chaou-kwei,‖‖ together with our queen's father and mother, uncles and brethren, are to be generally designated royal relatives; when more particularly distinguished, the father of our queen is to be designated the royal father-in-law, and the mother of our queen is to designated the royal mother-in-law; the senior and junior uncles of our queen are to be designated the royal senior and junior uncles-in-law; while the elder and younger brothers of our queen are to be designated the royal brothers-in-law.

Our father-in-law is to be designated by all the subjects of the empire, the royal father-in-law; and our mother-in-law is to be designated by all the subjects of the empire, the royal mother-in-law.

When one royal father-in-law wishes to address another royal father-in-law,¶¶ they should address each other according to their precedence of birth, and call each other royally related elder brother, or royally related younger brother, as the case may be.

The fathers-in-law of the various kings must be generally designated by all the subjects of the empire as the noble father-in-law of such and such a king; so also their mothers-in-law must be generally designated by all the subjects of the empire as the noble mother-in-law of such and such a king.

When one noble father-in-law wishes to address another noble father-in-law, they must address each other according to the precedence of rank; for instance, if the noble father-in-law of the king of 7,000 years*** waits upon the noble father-in-law of the king of 9,000 years, he addresses him as the elder brother nobly related to the eastern king; so also if the noble father-in-law of the king of 7,000 years, meets with the noble father-in-law of the king of 6,000 years, or the king of 5,000 years, he addressed them severally as the younger brother nobly related to the northern king, or the younger brother nobly related to the assistant king: thus they are to designate each other as elder and younger brethren.

When the royal father-in-law in company with the noble father-in-law of the king of 9,000 years, (the eastern king), or of 7,000 years (the southern king), or of 6,000 years (the northern king), or of 5,000 years (the assistant king), meet with the noble father-in-law of the king of 8,000 years (the western king), and they wish to speak to one another, they must address each other according to the precedence of birth, and designate one another as the elder brother or the younger brother related to us, as the case may be.

When a noble father-in-law waits upon a royal father-in-law he must designate him as the royal father-in-law, such a one.

When one of the royal fathers-in-law meets with a noble father-in-law, he must address him according to his rank; for instance, if he meets with the noble father-in-law of the king of 9,000 years (the eastern king) he must address him as his noble younger brother related to the eastern king; or if he meets with the noble father-in-law of the king of 7,000 years (or the southern king) he must address him as his noble younger brother related to the southern king. Thus the royal father-in-law will be considered the elder, and the noble fathers-in-law younger brethren.

When one royal mother-in-law wishes to address another royal mother-in-law,††† she must consider the age of the several parties, and call her her royally related elder sister-in-law, or her royally related younger sister-in-law as the case may be.

When one noble mother-in-law wishes to address another noble mother-in-law, she must consider the rank of the different parties: for instance, if the noble mother-in-law of the king of 7,000 years (the southern king) waits upon the noble mother-in-law of the king of 9,000 years (the eastern king) she must address her as the nobly related elder sister-in-law belonging to the eastern king: and if the noble mother-in-law of the king of 7,000 years (the southern king) meets with the noble mother-in-law of the king of 6,000 years (the northern king), or of 5,000 years (the assistant king), then she must address them severally as her nobly related younger sister-in-law belonging to the northern king, or her nobly related younger sister-in-law belonging to the assistant king; in this way they must designate each other as elder and younger sisters-in-law.

When the royal mother-in-law, in company with the noble mother-in-law of the king of 9,000 years (the eastern king) or of 7,000 years (the southern king) or of 6,000 years (the northern king) or of 5,000 years (the assistant king), meets with the noble mother-in-law of the king of 8,000 years (the western king) and they wish to speak to one another, they must address each other according to the precedence of birth, and designate one another as the elder sister-in-law or the younger sister-in-law related to us, as the case may be. When the noble mothers-in-law wait upon one of the royal mothers-in-law, they must designate her as the royal mother-in-law such a one.

When one of the royal mothers-in-law meets with a noble mother-in-law, she must address her according to her rank: for instance, if she meets with the noble mother-in-law of the king of 9,000 years (the eastern king), then she must address her as her noble sister-in-law, related to the eastern king; and if she meets with the noble mother-in-law of the king of 7,000 years (the southern king), then she must address her as her noble sister-in-law, related to the southern king; and if she meets with the noble mother-in-law of the king of 6,000 years (the northern king), she must address her as her noble sister-in-law related to the northern king; and if she meets with the noble mother-in-law of the king of 5,000 years (the assistant king), she must address her as her noble sister-in-law, related to the assistant king. In this way the royal mother-in-law will be the elder sister-in-law, and the noble mother-in-law will be the younger sister-in-law. Let every one tremblingly obey. Respect this.

* The wish that a person may live for a myriad of years has hitherto been applied only to the sovereign: the insurgents, however, have exceeded their predecessors in addressing the heir apparent in the manner above described, while they reserve the wish of "may he live for myriads of myriads of years" to the sovereign alone.

† The mention of the third son, and not the second, would imply that the latter was deceased.

‡ It has been usual among the Chinese to call a daughter "a thousand pieces of gold;" the insurgents have partly imitated this, and changed "thousand" into "celestial."

§ The person at present entitled "eastern king" is Yang-sew-tsing: it is observable that there is no regulation about the mode of addressing him, as that is supposed to be well-known. From a casual phrase, occurring in the latter part of this pamphlet, it appears that the title of the eastern king is "the king of 9,000 years."

‖ The name of the western king is Seaou-chaou-kwei.

¶ The name of the southern king is Fung-yun-san.

** The name of the northern king is Wei-ching.

†† The name of the assistant king is Shih-tah-k'hae.

‡‡ Namely the eastern and western kings, Yang-sew-tsing, and Seaou-chaou-kwei.

§§ Here the insurgent chief Hung-sew-tseuen enumerates his immediate relatives, and points out how they are to be called: from the circumstance of his not mentioning his father and mother, it is to be presumed that they are dead.

‖‖ Seaou-chaou-kwei is the western king, who it appears married the sister of Hung-sew-tseuen.

¶¶ From the mention of various royal fathers-in-law, it may be inferred that the insurgent chief has a number of wives.

*** "The king of 7,000 years" means the king regarding whom the wish is expressed that he may live 7,000 years. In addressing the chief Hung-sew-tseuen, the wish is sent forth that he may live ten thousand times ten thousand years; in addressing the heir-apparent, the wish is expressed that he may live 10,000 years: in addressing the eastern king, it is wished that he may live 9,000 years; the western king 8,000, the southern 7,000, the northern 6,000, and the assistant king 5,000 years; from the above mode of address the dignity of the different chiefs is ascertained.

††† From this it may also be inferred, that the chief of the insurrection allows himself in a plurality of wives, otherwise he could not have two mothers-in-law. If there merely referred to the mothers-in-law of two wives, one deceased and the other living, the one would be the deceased royal mother-in-law and the other the real royal mother-in-law.

THE BOOK OF GENESIS.

Ch. I—XXVIII.

Among the books published by the insurgent chiefs, and brought by the *Hermes* from Nanking, is the first part of the book of Genesis, according to the translation made by Gutzlaff, and published by him in Hongkong. There is another edition of Gutzlaff's Genesis printed in Ningpo, but in all those places where the Ningpo edition departs from the one published in Hongkong, the insurgents' copy adheres to the latter and not the former. It is difficult to assign a reason why they have stopped at the end of the 28th chapter: perhaps the book when issued in Hongkong was divided into two parts, and the first part only has fallen into the hands of the insurgents; or perhaps they are intending to print the whole, and this is the first part that was ready when the *Hermes* visited Nanking.‡‡‡ There is one circumstance connected with its publication worthy of remark, namely this, that the title page is emblazoned by the imperial arms: consisting of two birds of paradise paying court to the sun, and supported by two prancing dragons rising out of the water on either side; over the whole are the words "a new edition, published in the Kwei-haou, on the 3rd year of the celestial dynasty of T'hae-ping."—If this first half of Genesis be only the commencement of a series, which the insurgent chiefs intend to continue, as soon as they have opportunity, and as soon as the various documents comprising the "Holy Book" come into their hands, we may then expect to see, in the course of time, should the insurgents prove successful, the whole of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, published by authority, and circulated throughout the empire. This will do more towards the diffusion of Divine knowledge than any thing which has been hitherto attempted, and may be the means, in the hands of God, of correcting many of the erroneous and superstitious notions which, in their partially instructed state, the insurgent chiefs have propagated. The leaves of the tree of life will thus contribute to the healing of the nations: and what man has done imperfectly will be more perfectly accomplished by God's own truth. We rejoice to know that while the *Hermes* was at Nanking, two copies of the Delegates' version of the New Testament were placed in the hands of one of their chiefs, and received with respect and gratitude. If the leader of the insurrection orders a large edition of this to be printed and circulated, he may be the means of greater good, than he himself imagines, or we could have dared to hope for.

It is to be regretted that the New Testament did not fall earlier into the hands of the insurgents, as the confining of their attention to the earlier portions of the Book of Inspiration has, through the perversity of their own minds, led them to conceive of the Deity and of the service due to him differently from what they would have imagined had they perused the Bible as a whole. For want of proper instructors at hand, they have been led to understand some portions of the Mosaic writings in too literal a sense, and when they read of "God's walking in the garden in the cool of the day," and of his "coming down to see the city and the town which the children of men builded," or of his saying "I will go down now and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it, which is come unto me; and if not I will know:"—they may have been easily led into the conception of the Heavenly Father's descent upon earth, as detailed in one of the pamphlets, to enquire into the circumstance of a treacherous plan that was laid to circumvent and ruin their cause. Of course we are not to be supposed as giving any sanction to the deception that might have been practiced on the multitude by designing leaders; but as accounting for the way in which the idea of the descent of the Deity became familiar to their minds. So also when they met in Exodus with the passage, "I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians," they might have conceived that some interposition of the same kind took place in their favour, when they were so signally successful over their opponents.

In the Book of Religious Precepts of the T'hae-ping dynasty we have frequent reference to "the presentation of animals, wine, tea, and rice, which is in that book directed to be offered up to the great God:" and it is not improbable that they may have been led to the inculcation of these offerings, from the perusal of Gen. 4: 3, where it is said that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering to the Lord, and Abel brought of the firstlings of his flock, and of the fathers of." The practice also of Noah Gen. 8: 20, and of Melchisedec, Gen. 14: 18, with that of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, might have led them to conceive that offerings would be acceptable to God; while they had not present to their minds the statement of the Apostle, that Jesus had by one offering perfected for ever them that were sanctified.

We find in one of their pamphlets, called "the proclamations published by imperial appointment" the very phrase used by Gutzlaff as the general title of the Old Testament, viz. "舊遺詔聖書 the sacred Scriptures of the Old Testament;" and the phrase 上主皇上帝 "the supreme Lord, the great God," so often used in the books of the insurgents, is evidently taken from Gutzlaff's translation in Gen. 2: 4, and numerous other places. He has used it as an equivalent for "the Lord God" where *the supreme Lord* stands for the first, and *the great God* for the second part of the phrase. The practice of Gutzlaff to employ the term 上帝 Shang-te for God by way of eminence has been followed throughout in the insurgent books; while his practice of using 神 Shin for gods, when the Almighty was not designated, as in Gen. 3: 5, has been imitated in the pamphlets brought from Nanking. So that they may be said to have made Gutzlaff's translation of Genesis their text book.

‡‡‡ This may be inferred from the circumstance of their calling their first part of Genesis, volume the first.

The *Rangoon Chronicle*, of the 14th instant has the following from Prome, 10th:—

"The Most Noble's despatch was received on the 7th instant, brought up by the *Indus* steamer. *Durbars* were held on the 9th, yesterday, and this morning respectively, but no go: the Burmese Envoys refused to sign, and the result is that we keep what is now in our possession, and advance no further, not a step beyond Meeady, unless provoked to it by any molestation from the Burmese, however trifling, and then we march to Ava at once and smash the King and his satellites, and till then do nothing but suck our thumbs, provided we do not die away like rotten sheep.

At present it is undecided whether the General will remain in Prome or return to Rangoon to luxuriate there before the return to Calcutta.

The heat continues unabated and no rain, the 80th sent to Sheweydong also for a temporary change of air to benefit the sick of that corps."

The *Rangon Chronicle*, we are sorry to see, announces the death of Captain E. D. Byng, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, from the effect of *coup de soleil* while on the march near Toonghoo.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 30.

CHINESE SHELL FISHERY AT MONTEREY.—Citizens of our neighboring sea port town, who have arrived within a few days in San Francisco, inform us that the *Celestials* have almost taken Monterey "by storm." Six weeks ago, a straggling band of half a dozen pitched their tent on the beach, near the town, and commenced gathering and drying the *Conchas ndear*, or California shell, as they are commonly called on this coast. Their enterprise was followed by a rival establishment, which commenced the shell fishery on a more extended scale, preparing the booty for shipment abroad. The tidings of their busy labors reaching their moon-eyed brethren in this city, hundreds have flocked down, and every coast steamer that has left for leeward ports within the past three or four weeks has taken away bands of the *pescador* Johns to be dropped at Monterey. There are now some five or six hundred engaged in gathering the conchas ndear and drying and packing the meat.

The meat of the *conchas ndear* is estimated as a great epicurean delicacy by all rat-eating China, and these fellows will make a hansome spec from their enterprise. They gather the shells at certain stages of the tide, (risking, doubtless, their precious shanks oft times in frightful proximity to the maws of the ground sharks that infest Monterey harbor), and having secured their prize their evenings are devoted to opening and spreading and hanging out the meat to dry. The sides and roofs of their cabins are covered with this species of fish, which, we are told, are not altogether unpalatable to European or Yankee appetites when made to yield their flavor, (by long and severe cooking,) in soups. The *conchas ndear* when dried are packed in barrels and sent to this place for shipment to China.

All of our readers who have strolled upon the beach at any place along the California coast must have observed a large and nearly round basin shaped shell, with rough exterior but beautiful, mother of pearl, variously colored lining, susceptible of a high polish. This in the *concha ndear*.—*Weekly Alta California*, May 21.

MEXICO.

General Santa Anna entered the city of Mexico on the 20th April. All the places of business were closed, and he was received with great solemnities. He took the oaths of office as President of the Republic, and delivered an address upon his inauguration, in which he intimates that his strongest efforts will be used to secure internal peace, and that the army will be organized upon such a footing as the security of the frontier requires. He also named his cabinet, as follows:—

Minister of Foreign Relations—Senor Don Lucas Aleman.

Minister of Finance—Don Antonio de Haro y Tamariz.

Minister of Progress—Don Joaquin Velasquez.

Minister of Justice—Don Teodocio Lares.

Minister of War—Don José Maria Tornel.

Several individuals of note have been expelled from the Republic; among others, General Arista, the late President of Mexico.

The Mexican papers are discussing prospects of a railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. Such a road is considered every way preferable to a road across Tehuantepec, not only so far as the interests of Mexico are concerned, but as being more attractive to the California emigrants. Santa Anna is strongly in favor of the Vera Cruz and Acapulco railroad.—*Ibid.*

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—The Government of Sonora has addressed a communication to the General Government, painting the sad condition of the State. The population, incessantly troubled by the Apaches and left without defence, is moving *en masse* for the Gila.

The *vomito* and the cholera were prevalent at Vera Cruz.

The entrance of Santa Anna into the city of Mexico was celebrated with bull-fights, at which he was present.

Rodriguez de San Miguel has been appointed Attorney-General. General Ventura Mora is named commandant general of the State of Zacatecas.

General Arista is about to go to England.—*Daily Atlas California*, May 23.

AN *account of all* GOODS *declared at* LONDON *and* LIVERPOOL, *in all* SHIPS *reported as having cleared out from* SHANGHAE, *and arriving at their destination, between the 1st of* JANUARY, *and 31st* DECEMBER, 1852, *inclusive.*

Description of Goods.	*Reported in the Year 1852 from the port of Shanghae.* At London	At Liverpool	The two ports conjointly.
	packages.	packages.	packages.
Tea .. [Thrown	313,846	98,750	414,596
Silk, Raw and	20,898	627	21,525
Do. Manufactures	103	17	120
Wool	529	59	588
Sugar Candy ..	72	..	72
Presents	108	65	173
Plants	6	..	6
Wine	3	53	56
Merchandize ..	3,302	..	3,302
Private Effects..	46	..	46
China-ware	908	75	983
Sundries	131	3	134
Preserves	1	1	2
Ginger	3	..	3
Tobacco	3	..	3
Quills	1	..	1
Lacquered-ware	5	..	5
Earthen-ware ..	11	..	11
	tons	tons	tons
Pig Iron	150	..	150

(Signed) R. D. WOODIFIELDS,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.
Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports Custom House, London, 12th April, 1853.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

July 9, Brenda, (Am.) .... *for* Canton.
Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.) ,, Hongkong.
12, Orissa (Am.) .... ,, Calcutta.
13, Nymph, ... ,, Hongkong.

Notes of a Trip from Shanghae to Chusan and Ningpo.

(Continued from No. 153.)

20th May.—We continued under weigh all night but made little progress on account of a head wind which prevented our sighting Tinghae until 8 A.M.; where we anchored about 9 o'clock.

Our time here was principally devoted to laying in a supply of provisions, the excessive heat of the day thoroughly unfitting us for any sight seeing. One thing we obtained here however almost repaid us for the lost time. We refer to fresh mackerel, the first we have seen in China. It is known in Chusan as the Hwo-leen-je 魚名花連治, but it is necessary to add the character for fish, as there is a flower known by the same name. The only way of obtaining it, is to go into one of the principal fish-shops, in the suburbs, and insist upon their turning it out from some large tubs filled with fish and ice, which are kept in a back shed. The trouble will deter many from obtaining this luxury, but we can assure them that were they to taste it fried for breakfast they would willingly undergo a greater annoyance to obtain such a bonnebouche.

At a-quarter to 3 P.M., we once more weighed anchor and started for *Ningpo*. Passing along by the Junk channel to the South-eastward through scenery of similar beauty to that we had so much cause to admire on our first visit to Chusan, with the additional aids to sentimentality afforded by a clear sky and softly beaming moon, it would have required one to be made of very stubborn materials, not to have enjoyed a prospect ever varying, more from the influence of the tide than from that of the gentle zephyr, which had scarcely strength to stretch the fibres of the sail. But gradually the night darkened, and the breeze sprung up, and presently we found ourselves in the Ningpo river, and at 9.30 P.M., anchored off the city of *Chin-hae*.

We started on shore at once and had only sufficient time to walk through the town from the East to the West gate. The suburbs which extend down to the water's edge, are secured from inundation by a sea wall of hewn granite, of a somewhat stupendous structure. When we passed in at the gates there were no guards, but the watchmen turned out while we were passing along, and the whole town seemed suddenly awakened into an army of beaters of gongs and bambons, and by the time we were prepared to make our exit, the gates were already occupied and on the point of being closed. We returned through the suburbs skirting the walls to the North side of the town, and were soon overtaken by a party of Chinese youths apparently of the better class, hurrying along to the East gate to obtain admission: they were however too late and we were led to believe that here, contrary to the custom prevailing in most Chinese towns, the gates once closed are not re-opened upon any pretext until next morning. The walls seemed to be in good order and of great thickness, but we were not able to detect any guns. The streets were comparatively wide and clean, as far as the late hour and our hurried visit would enable us to judge. On a hill overlooking Chin-hae and about 250 feet high, is situated a joss-house, usually resorted to by the European inhabitants of Ningpo, as a healthy locality, from which a magnificent prospect is obtained, and where the full influence of the sea-air may invigorate their weakened constitutions. The places in the vicinity of Ningpo to which persons under such circumstances can resort, are so limited, that it was not without a feeling of regret and indignation that we learned that attempts had been made to obtain from the priests the exclusive right of occupancy to this temple. We do not object to the natural desire for privacy on the part of any one actually inhabiting the buildings, but for a clique of whatever profession to assume the exclusive monopoly of the public caravansaries of the land, is a piece of unchristian selfishness which Foreigners are not in the habit of submitting to, and we candidly tell the gentlemen in question that were we at Chin-hae, and found the premises unoccupied, we should not for a moment think of asking their permission to make ourselves as comfortable as circumstances would admit.

21st May.—At 4 A.M., we started for Ningpo with a fair tide. The river and its banks scarcely differ in appearance from those of the Wang-poo, excepting in the appearance of the hills in the distance and the numerous ice-houses situated along the banks.

At 7.30 A.M., we sighted *Ningpo*, the principal and prominent object being the old and weather worn-pagoda. We anchored in the Consulate creek, as it is called, one of the two branches of the Ta-tsieh river, which surround the city on two sides. Here most of the Foreign missionaries have their houses and bungalows built, bordering either side of the river. We called upon Dr. D. J. Macgowan at his pleasantly situated dwelling close to the North gate, who kindly undertook to get as cicerone during the short time we could devote to the sightseeing of the city, to whose kindness we trust to be indebted for a chart of the vicinity of Ningpo, and to whom we, in common with many of the residents in Shanghae, are under deep obligations for the prompt and liberal way, in which he devotes much valuable time in making our visits agreeable.

We started down the river in a small boat at 11 A.M., and landing at the Salt gate, entered chairs which had been provided for us, and without delay proceeded at once to the Confucian temple. This differs little from Chinese temples as to its general plan, &c., except in the style of the decorations, which are peculiar, containing many pretty landscapes, and also in the absence of any thing in the shape of idols. The front gate, which is very massive and studded with large nails, is never opened, as it is considered improper to approach the tablet of so great a man in any other manner than sideways. The central bridge over the usual lake is likewise unused, for the same reason, and two lateral ones are generally traversed.

In the main temple, conspicuously in the centre, under a gorgeous canopy, is placed the tablet of Confucius; at a little distance the tablets of his six principal disciples, three on either hand, and at a greater distance those of twelve other disciples, six on each side. Outside, under separate roofs, are tablets of his principal followers to within the last 150 years—they are arranged on the two sides of the main temple. Behind are other buildings containing the tablets of his relatives.

From this temple we repaired to the principal goldsmiths' shops, where some good specimens of enamel work are occasionally to be seen. Silver labels for wine decanters beautifully enameled are made to order. Here as in Shanghae may also be obtained very fine specimens of ornaments, the principal peculiarity and attraction of which, consist in their being composed of portions of the brilliant blue feathers of the kingfisher, beautifully inlaid on a silver gilt ground. These may be procured at a very moderate rate, and in great variety of shape, and are very highly prized in Europe. Dr. Macgowan here directed our attention to a peculiar method of producing the fine polish on the silver, by means of the burnt soap bean, with the aid of a brush of fine copper wire and water. The natural question arose whether any chemical action took place; but we suggested that copper wire was only used in preference to iron, on account of its less liability to corrosion, and that in reality friction was probably the main agent. Our next visit was to the celebrated confectioner's, or rather grocer's establishment, as it should be called. Here over one hundred men are constantly employed. Really fine preserves, prepared from the several fruits in season, good hams and cakes in great variety are procurable. The carving of the cases demands particular attention, as also the general cleanliness and neatness, with which things are put up, unsurpassed even in our large establishments at home.

The embroidery and silk-shops now claimed our attention, and we obtained a few specimens; fine ones however require to be made to order. The extent of these shops is worthy of notice.

Leaving shopping for the time, we next proceeded to view the bridge of boats which connects the city with an extensive suburb, and of which we had heard much. It is said to be six hundred feet long and about sixteen feet wide. There are sixteen boats connected together by heavy chains, over which strong planks are laid. The traffic across this bridge is something quite extraordinary, and it seems almost impossible to impede the continual stream of passengers when it is opened for the transit of large vessels.

The Pagoda which claims an almost fabulous age was now visited—and certainly its neglected and dilapidated condition would almost authorise the assertion. The temple leading to it is now used as a carpenter's shop. The Pagoda is seven storied, and ascended by a spiral stair-case of 151 steps of about five inches depth. But it is now the habitation of a numerous family of minas and paddy birds, and is far from being pleasant to ascend. From the summit however there is a very extensive and beautiful view, embracing the town and its suburbs, the latter evidently forming by far the larger portion. The country in the distance, the two rivers studded with their numerous boats plying in all directions, The shipping beyond, and Chin-hae far away to the North completes the picture.

Leaving the Pagoda, we visited several flower-shops, in which were many beautiful specimens of rocks, surrounded by water containing gold-fish, and covered with dwarfed vegetation; the whole being supported on elegantly carved stands. The difficulty of transporting these precluded our becoming purchasers. Our visit to the principal furniture shops greatly disappointed us, as nothing was obtainable; of which we had not seen superior specimens in Shanghae. Some frames carved to order must however be excepted from this category. On our way back we stopped at several curiosity shops, so called, in which we confess to have seen nothing to excite our admiration, in short nothing deserving the name of a curiosity.

Returning to Dr. Macgowan's, where we were hospitably entertained we discharged our junk, having determined to return to Shanghae by land.

22d May.—Being Sunday we remained quietly in Ningpo until night. At 8 A.M. we attended the Service at the Presbyterian Chapel, where the singing was of a very high character, and will long be remembered by our party. In the afternoon we went to the house of the Revd. Mr. Russell, where the prayers of the Church of England were read. As the day began to cool we walked round the walls, a sight well worth the labour. On arriving at the salt gate we ascended the turret on its summit and looking south, had one of the most magnificent views in connection with human habitations it has been our fortune to see for many a day. Immediately facing you extend the ramparts with their battlements, and turret-crested gates: to the West one mass of houses of all descriptions and sizes, from the haughty and aspiring Joss-house to the little less intruding Christian Church, from the old Pagoda, still grand in its neglect and decay, to the peasant's but; all jostled together forming one mass of tiles only relieved by an occasional tree endeavouring to live among a superior race; to the East of the wall are a few houses, beyond which is seen the main branch of the Ta-tsieh river with its busy traffic, and the suburb on its South bank: further to the East is the Consulate creek on the banks of which the majority of European missionaries have built their pretty bungalows and where the Consulate office is situated. Beyond these extend fields and houses and further on the horizon is bounded by the lofty range of hills that border Nimrod sound.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,
CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical man in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she commenced to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Shaw & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Hayden, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary Symptoms,
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Complaints,	Tic Douloureux,
Bilious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female irregularities,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Rheumatism,	Stone,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of Urine,	Venereal affections,
Costipation of the Bowels,	Gout,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	Worms of all kinds,
Consumption,	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Debility,	Inflammation,	Stone and Gravel,	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 13th July, 1853.

The sky of the last seven days has been unclouded, the temperature oppressive and the sun scorching. The mean heat has exceeded that of three years by 5°.3, and the wind has remained steadily at S.S.E., until yesterday when its veered to N.N.W. in the morning, accompanied by dark threatening clouds; towards noon the sky cleared up and the wind hauled to S.S.E., from which it again changed to N.N.W. with heavy thunder clouds and drizzling rain.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER. ANEROID. THERMOMETER. ANEMOMETER. & OMBROMETER.

July.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.				Wind.		Rain.	
					1853							
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	Mean	Minimum	Mean of 35 years	1853	1852		1853	Mean of 3 years
9	S.	29.96	29.59	29.75	95.0	81.0	78.5	S.E.			0.00	0.05
10	S.	29.95	29.55	29.82	90.0	79.0	83.0	S.E.			0.00	0.10
11	M.	29.97	29.55	29.83	89.0	79.0	84.5	S.E. to S.S.E.	From S. by E. to S. by W.		0.00	0.25
12	Tu.	29.95	29.88	29.79	90.5	80.0	86.5	S.S.E.			0.05	0.51
13	W.	29.93	29.93	29.76	90.5	80.0	85.0	S. to S.S.E.			0.00	0.01
14	Th.	29.89	29.94	29.73	89.5	80.0	87.5	S.S.E. to S.E.W.			0.00	0.00
15	F.	29.89	29.94	29.74	87.0	81.0	89.5	S.S.E. to N.N.W.			0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 16th July, 1853.]			Mean	90.2			84.9			Total	0.05	0.93

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 3	Falcon	B. bark	372	Alston	Hongkong	June 24	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 6	Brenda	A. schr.	299	Allen	Canton	June—	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 8	Cherokee	B. bark	227	Bramwell	London	Jan. 31	General	Lindsay and Co.
,, 9	Cambaiu	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Liverpool	Mar. 3	General	Reiss and Co.
,, 9	Hussar	A. ship		Lucas	California	May—	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 9	Nymph	B. schr	166	Wilson	Lookong	July—	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 12	Kingston	B. ship	843	Calthness	London	Feb. 23	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 12	Old Hickory	A. bark			California	May—	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 13	Norna	B. ship	392	Cleland	Whampoa	June—	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
,, 14	Eclipse	B. ship	593	Laing	Liverpool	Feb. 26	General	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
July 7	Falcon	B. bark	372	Alston	Lookong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 9	Brenda	A. schr	299	Allen	Canton	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 11	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	556	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
,, 12	Orissa	A. ship	507	Scarr	Calcutta	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 13	Nymph	B. schr	166	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.

PASSENGERS,—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. P. Harvey, and native servant, P. H. Hale, Infant and European female servant, H. Reinhard, Townsend Harris, A. Marulloch, and native servant, V. Bessieres, W. P. Livingston, and servant, A. Dickson, H. A. Banker, A. W. G. Rusden, and Dr. Harland,—3 chinese second cl.; pass:

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tons House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ashmore	769	June 27	B. bark	512	Martin	Hargreaves and Co.		
Cambaiu	773	July 8	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.		
Carrington		June 26	A. ship	597	French	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	16th July
Celestial		June 29	A. ship	850	Palmer	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	
Challenger	773	July 4	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Cherokee	777	July 8	B. bark	227	Bramwell	Lindsay and Co.		
Countess of Seafield	776	July 6	B. ship	450	Innes	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Eclipse		July 14	B. ship	593	Laing	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Fleetwood		June 29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Golden Gate		July 4	A. ship	1346	Balstow	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	
Hussar		July 9	A. ship		Lucas	Russell and Co.		
John Bunyan	770	June 29	B. ship	460	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Kingston		July 12	B. ship	843	Calthness	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lancastrian	772	July 1	B. ship	597	Langley	Lindsay and Co.		
Living Age		June 17	A. ship		Holms	Russell and Co.		
Monarch	774	June 30	B. bark	337	Duff	Shaw, Staid and Co.		
Nightingale	777	May 27	A. ship	1066	Mather	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Norna		July 13	B. ship	392	Cleland	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	London	
Old Hickory		July 12	A. bark			Russell and Co.		
Oriental		June 28	A. ship	1003	Fletcher	Russell and Co.		
Security	767	June 14	B. bark	503	Pennington	U. S. Govt. Agent.	London	
Sir H. Pottinger	766	June 15	B. bark	332	Craig	Dent, Beale and Co.		
William the IV.			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.		Heaving downhulk

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander	H. M. Str.	6	816	150	Com. Elliman.	1845	210
Hermes	H. M. Str.	6	835	150	Com. E. G. Fishbourne.	1841	220
—*American.*—							
Capitol	U.S.S. S.				Lieut. Maury.		

Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*